

FOREWORD

This issue of the Supply Bulletin (SB 8-75-S7) is dedicated entirely to the Force Projection Directorate (MMO-P) within the U.S. Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA), Fort Detrick, Maryland. This edition focuses on the mission and functions of the Directorate and its capability to support the “Warfighter” during a full range of contingency operations. While all of USAMMA’s Directorates, Divisions, Branches, and Offices provide support to customers during contingency operations, the MMO-P is the office that manages the medical portion of the Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS) Program for the Department of the Army (DA) Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics’ (DCSLOG). In addition, MMO-P manages The Surgeon General’s (TSG’s) Centralized Contingency Programs such as Medical Chemical Defense Materiel (MCDM), Medical Potency and Dated Materiel (P&D), and Reserve Component Hospital Decrement (RCHD) programs. MMO-P is also responsible for the USAMMA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated during contingency operations.

The MMO-P mission is to provide quality strategic planning, execution and management of Class VIII (medical) materiel during a full spectrum of operations as approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). This medical logistics mission ensures the proper medical materiel will be available in the proper quantities at the proper place and at the proper time to support Army initial and follow-on requirements. Full participation in the Army and the Department of Defense planning, requirements determination, materiel management, and transportation processes will accomplish our mission.

This issue of SB 8-75-S7 describes each major program the MMO-P manages as well as illustrates how those programs support contingency operations, show how customers can determine what assets are available, and explain the hand-off process for centrally managed assets to gaining units.

Gone are the days when the USAMMA dropped all mobilization requisitions on the wholesale system. Reduced resources have resulted in the development of multiple acquisition strategies that target a particular portion of our total requirement. While there are peacetime economic efficiencies in this approach, it puts significant stress on the deployment process when all of these seemingly fragmented programs have to come together to form a single cohesive effect. The need to understand all of these individual strategies, as well as how they come together for deployments is essential to understanding medical contingency logistics.

The medical commodity is on the cutting edge of these strategies. Only now are other commodities looking at implementing some of the strategies we have pioneered. As a pioneer, we have had success and failures during development and implementation of these strategies. We are always learning and we look to you, our customers, for input on additional ways we can support you during contingency operations.

In that light, key MMO-P personnel have traveled to various Combatant Command (COCOM) locations, marketing our strategic capabilities and soliciting ways MMO-P can

improve or realign existing programs and if necessary, develop new programs to better support the warfighter.

ADAPTING THE MAJOR ARMY COMMAND STRUCTURE

What is it? This Army Campaign Plan decision adapts the Major Army Command (MACOM) structure to more effectively and efficiently administer and support the transformed, campaign-quality operating force with joint and expeditionary capabilities. This decision implements new headquarters definitions, aligns each headquarters based on these definitions, and defines their relationships with Headquarters, Department of the Army. **The term MACOM no longer properly defines current Army organizations.**

EFFECTIVE 16 OCTOBER 2006, THE ARMY ESTABLISHED:

- Army Commands (ACOM).
 - United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)
 - United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)
 - United States Army Materiel Command (AMC).
- Army Service Component Commands (ASCC).
 - United States Army Europe (USAREUR)
 - United States Army Central (USARCENT)
 - United States Army North (USARNORTH)
 - United States Army South (USARSO)
 - United States Army Pacific (USARPAC)
 - United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC)
 - Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC)
 - United States Army Space and Missile Defense Command/Army Strategic Command (SMDC/ARSTRAT)
 - Eighth Army (EUSA)
 - FORSCOM is both an ACOM and the ASCC of United States Joint Forces Command.
- Direct Reporting Units (DRU).
 - United States Army Network Enterprise Technology Command/9th Signal Command (Army) (NETCOM/9th SC(A))
 - United States Army Medical Command (MEDCOM)
 - United States Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)
 - United States Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC)
 - United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
 - United States Army Military District of Washington (MDW)
 - United States Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC)
 - United States Military Academy (USMA)
 - United States Army Reserve Command (USARC)
 - United States Army Acquisition Support Center (USAASC)
 - United States Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM).

Arry efforts in the future plan to continue synchronizing the efforts for establishing, manning, and equipping ACOMs, ASCCs and DRUs through the force management process. The Army will continue to refine headquarters' missions, functions, and responsibilities through the revision or establishment of General Orders and Army Regulations. These changes will be integrated into doctrine to properly articulate command and support relationships as well as Title 10 responsibilities.

The change is important to the Army because it will enhance the Institutional Army's support of the Combatant Commander in all operations from the War on Terror to Defense Support to Civil Authorities.

This reorganization recognizes the global role and multi-disciplined functions of the three ACOMs, establishes the ASCC as the Army's single point of contact for combatant commands or sub-unified command, and acknowledges DRUs as the functional proponent performing institutional or operational support functions Army wide. *This change strategically postures the Army for more efficient global force management and positions the Army to implement business transformation processes to manage Army resources effectively and efficiently.*

This information is also available on <http://www.army.mil/aps/07/infopapers/>

Requests for clarification or updates can be made to the designated points of contact for each program as listed in this SB. Feel free to call the designated offices related to the contingency programs identified herein when you require clarification or updates. Please feel free to contact our office with recommended changes to this SB. We want this SB to cover the topics important to the warfighter and to be a useful document in developing contingency plans and briefings. This document is intended to be useful to the warfighter, so comments and recommendations are encouraged and can be directed to:

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A glossary is provided after the last chapter for the numerous acronyms referenced in this issue.